

M.C.W.A #600.66

MALARIA CONTROL IN WAR AREAS

MONTHLY REPORT

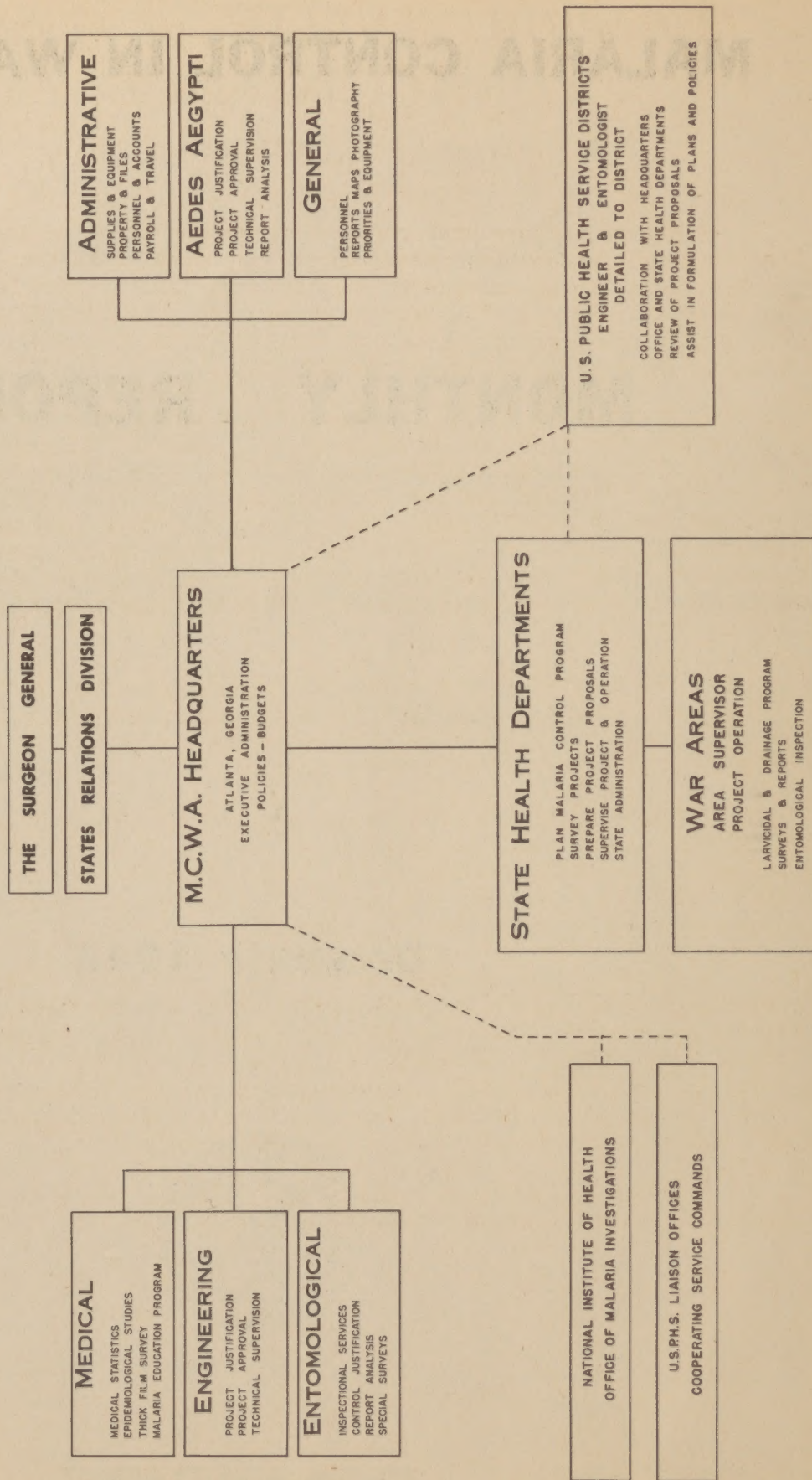
DECEMBER, 1942



FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
ORGANIZATION CHART

MALARIA CONTROL IN WAR AREAS



MONTHLY REPORT
Malaria Control in War Areas
December 1942

SYLLABUS

Winter temperatures reduced anopheline breeding sufficiently in December to permit discontinuance of larvicidal work in all except 20 areas located in Louisiana, Texas and Puerto Rico. Larvicidal oil and Paris green consumptions in December were only 15% and 38% respectively as much as in September when the larvicidal program was at its height. Minor drainage, clearing and channel cleaning operations continued in 104 areas.

There was a sharp increase in the number of major drainage projects during December. Of the 37 projects in operation, 15 were new projects, 14 were begun in November and 8 started in October. Dynamiting for major drainage is used extensively and its use is expected to increase still further as additional projects are started. Termination of the Work Projects Administration on or shortly after February 1, 1943, will make it necessary for the MCWA program to assume responsibility for continuation of certain major drainage projects adjacent to military establishments which are now operating with W. P. A. facilities.

The malaria survey work continued; a total of 19,756 thick film blood slides were stained and some 3,647 slides were examined, but as yet the results of the examinations have not been correlated with data on environmental and other factors influencing malaria transmission.

The educational program began to take definite form. At a conference held this month, plans were projected for the organization of units of visual education materials on malaria and yellow fever to be used in personnel training. Also, work was begun on a series of special reports dealing with medical subjects of importance to the MCWA program.

Aedes aegypti control was extended this month to include San Benito, Texas, operating under the Brownsville unit, and five special areas in the vicinity of Miami, Florida. As cooler weather almost eliminated outdoor breeding of Aedes aegypti in Texas, the crews spent the greater part of December doing indoor inspectional work and making surveys to locate permanent "mother foci" breeders. In Houston, Texas, 100 cisterns were sealed with concrete at an average cost for materials of 35¢ per cistern.

About \$411,195. of Public Health Service funds were encumbered during December, of which about 90% was for personal services.

TABLE I
MALARIA CONTROL IN WAR AREAS
USPHS LARVICIDE AND MINOR DRAINAGE PROJECTS
DECEMBER 1 - 31, 1942

STATE	Areas in Operation	War Establishments Protected	LARVICIDAL WORK				OTHER WORK			TOTAL	
			Larvicide Used		Surfaces Treated		Ditching & Cleaning Lin.Ft.	Clearing			Man Hours
			Oil Gals.	Paris Green Lbs.	Ditches Lin.Ft.	Ponds Sq.Ft.		Ditches Lin.Ft.	Ponds Sq.Ft.		
Alabama	3	25	---	---	---	---	8,840	13,750	15,200	2,922	
Arkansas	11	36	---	---	---	---	58,451	9,913	3,737,870	22,649	
California	2	4	1,867	---	---	12,900	1,500	26,352	546,274	2,484	
D. C.	1	17	---	---	---	---	23,738	---	---	3,960	
Florida	9	58	182	137	1,200	8,162,080	120,674	32,605	677,755	30,085	
Georgia	10	57	---	16	5,240	196,446	39,627	15,550	1,561,282	18,323	
Illinois	1	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	244,177	1,200	
Indiana	1	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	80,098	828	
Kentucky	3	16	---	---	---	---	2,300	---	2,295	4,412	
Louisiana	8	42	33,631	229	772,005	107,075,542	214,856	232,950	4,865,008	69,845	
Maryland	2	7	---	---	---	---	16,310	---	120,900	4,084	
Mississippi	6	9	---	---	---	---	25,020	---	1,574,925	12,012	
Missouri	4	14	---	---	---	---	2,885	18,305	291,440	3,560	
North Carolina	6	48	---	---	---	---	59,569	23,085	538,080	18,613	
Oklahoma	2	10	---	---	---	---	79,985	---	2,206,291	3,792	
Puerto Rico	6	17	1,660	7,244	3,465,110	201,219,666	364,601	152,882	728,042	59,059	
South Carolina	3	43	---	---	---	---	155,662	51,364	---	14,212	
Tennessee	8	40	---	---	---	---	103,618	8,175	6,396,028	10,879	
Texas	14	153	15,542	40	883,765	8,633,332	376,258	192,440	3,392,186	49,130	
Virginia	4	21	---	---	---	---	35,606	648,858	975,060	14,786	
Total	104	631	52,882	7,666	5,127,320	325,299,966	1,689,500	1,446,304	27,952,851	346,835	

JULY 1 - DECEMBER 31, 1942										
Alabama	--	--	11,503	---	141,970	18,824,750	114,696	98,327	1,196,450	44,185
Arkansas	--	--	31,304	5,246	11,258,231	241,305,269	535,376	293,488	18,038,801	144,577
California	--	--	8,562	---	104,510	6,686,025	155,634	216,522	4,243,789	8,640
D. C.	--	--	1,750	---	159,611	522,366	59,360	32,605	19,391	18,755
Florida	--	--	35,433	2,543	3,207,982	353,657,228	2,122,596	478,080	3,993,153	183,195
Georgia	--	--	263	9,282	3,403,936	423,931,605	546,924	583,238	16,068,575	115,877
Illinois	--	--	7,333	1,291	1,489,125	17,483,716	6,405	11,655	3,202,811	15,755
Indiana	--	--	3,088	2,294	68,000	4,212,825	170,978	375,829	---	11,297
Kentucky	--	--	22,524	6	1,758,275	83,781,011	20,034	146,440	2,781,902	43,058
Louisiana	--	--	616,356	6,498	71,790,905	1,433,734,846	326,377	766,983	4,747,785	407,587
Maryland	--	--	---	---	---	---	57,367	58,418	321,700	9,292
Mississippi	--	--	45,395	10	7,922,247	10,501,519	445,229	1,068,418	13,417,241	112,498
Missouri	--	--	8,992	596	198,765	45,225,369	29,605	114,275	2,449,931	31,722
North Carolina	--	--	88,578	---	19,312,320	87,285,069	1,397,346	3,168,378	11,839,271	162,125
Oklahoma	--	--	15,237	164	743,217	38,327,446	173,915	233,815	5,180,237	40,479
Puerto Rico	--	--	6,895	34,594	15,578,669	889,458,548	1,130,534	512,476	2,519,900	292,492
South Carolina	--	--	175,673	3,597	19,045,270	399,082,317	2,602,343	2,767,029	88,933,363	417,613
Tennessee	--	--	49,224	75	6,786,714	59,106,585	271,554	138,727	8,042,103	74,649
Texas	--	--	212,803	2,210	27,634,035	317,870,756	1,872,201	1,592,201	39,333,381	321,575
Virginia	--	--	50,746	14,615	5,010,615	62,230,315	332,718	8,519,572	4,859,170	123,050
Total	--	--	1,392,725	83,021	195,575,397	4,493,228,565	12,200,422	20,971,323	234,164,783	2,578,119

TABLE II
MALARIA CONTROL IN WAR AREAS
NUMBER OF PERSONNEL ON DUTY ON DECEMBER 31, 1942 AND TOTAL PAYROLL FOR MONTH OF DECEMBER

STATE	TYPE OF PERSONNEL										Total		Percent of Total	
	Commissioned		Prof. & Sci.		Sub-Prof. (1)		C. A. F.		Custodial					
	No.	Pay	No.	Pay	No.	Pay	No.	Pay	No.	Pay	No.	Pay	No.	Pay
Alabama	1	161	5	1,192	2	218	2	243	96	9,203	106	11,017	3.1	3.0
Arkansas	1	285	5	1,067	10	1,517	4	562	141	14,009	161	17,440	4.8	4.6
California	---	---	2	332	6	976	2	362	11	1,622	21	3,292	0.6	0.9
D. C.	1	285	1	275	2	347	2	345	16	1,715	22	2,967	0.6	0.8
Florida	2	492	7	1,486	16	2,654	3	617	168	17,358	196	22,607	5.8	6.2
Georgia	---	---	5	933	25	4,044	4	577	87	8,522	121	14,076	3.6	3.9
Illinois	---	---	3	550	4	617	1	120	14	1,473	22	2,760	0.6	0.7
Indiana	1	143	1	275	---	---	1	120	4	400	7	938	0.2	0.3
Kentucky	---	---	4	808	7	1,031	3	457	49	5,035	65	7,331	1.9	2.0
Louisiana	5	1,197	10	2,075	31	4,610	4	577	309	39,883	439	48,342	13.0	13.2
Maryland	---	---	1	525	4	450	2	337	22	2,318	29	3,630	0.9	0.9
Mississippi	2	667	4	824	14	2,140	2	337	87	8,811	109	12,779	3.2	3.5
Missouri	1	172	5	1,192	5	763	1	120	26	2,694	36	4,961	1.1	1.4
North Carolina	---	---	9	2,308	9	1,512	1	457	266	26,369	287	30,645	8.5	8.5
Oklahoma	1	144	4	892	5	728	1	120	34	3,520	45	5,404	1.3	1.4
Puerto Rico	---	---	3	*	9	*	7	*	453	*	472	24,059	14.0	6.6
South Carolina	1	300	6	1,242	28	4,764	3	479	389	40,880	427	47,665	12.6	13.6
Tennessee	---	---	4	917	7	1,142	2	352	62	6,384	75	8,795	2.2	2.3
Texas	1	219	11	2,628	35	6,487	4	607	266	27,757	317	37,698	9.4	10.3
Virginia	---	---	3	800	6	767	2	337	158	14,369	169	16,273	5.0	4.5
<u>Aedes aegypti</u>	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Florida	---	---	1	267	43	6,325	3	375	31	3,422	78	10,389	2.3	2.7
South Carolina	---	---	---	---	14	961	1	60	---	---	15	1,021	0.4	0.3
Texas	---	---	4	745	9	2,536	1	180	---	---	20	4,131	0.6	1.2
H. Q. & Dist. (2)	26	8,482	11	2,033	33	6,059	66	8,490	8	780	144	25,843	4.3	7.0
Total	43	12,547	109	23,366	324	50,668	124	16,231	2,783	237,194	3,363	364,063	100.0	100.0
Percent of Total	1.5	3.7	3.2	3.9	9.5	14.9	2.6	4.8	82.2	69.7	100.0	100.0		

* Figures not available

(1) Includes Entomological Inspectors

(2) Includes Headquarters and District offices, malaria survey, special investigations and employees temporarily attached to Headquarters pending assignment to States.

MONTHLY REPORT
Malaria Control in War Areas
December 1942

Cooler weather reduced anopheline breeding to a new low in December. By the end of the month, larviciding had ceased in all but 20 areas in Louisiana, Texas and Puerto Rico. Roughly 50,000 gallons of oil and 7,700 pounds of Paris green were used in December as compared with almost 150,000 gallons of oil and 19,000 pounds of Paris green used in November. Only 15% as much oil and 38% as much Paris green were used in December as in September when the larvicidal program was at its height.

The number of areas in operation decreased from 118 in November to 104 in December. Minor drainage continued throughout the month in all operating areas. Man hours used in larvicidal and minor drainage work were 10% less in December than in November. Table I shows data on the larvicidal-minor drainage program for the month and cumulative figures from July 1 to December 31. Table II shows data on the number of employees and the payroll for December.

Major Drainage - The number of major drainage projects almost doubled during December. Of the 37 in operation, 15 were new projects started during the month, 14 were projects begun in November and 8 were begun in October. Besides incidental clearing and cleaning, to date, over 173,270 linear feet of new ditch have been constructed and 258 acres of surface water eliminated. These accomplishments should effect a saving of some 130,000 gallons of oil and

TABLE III
MALARIA CONTROL IN WAR AREAS
USPHS MAJOR DRAINAGE PROJECTS
DECEMBER 1 - 31, 1942

STATE	No. of Projects	Clearing Brushing Acres	Channel or Ditch Cleaning Lin.Ft.	New Ditching		Fill Cu.Yds.	Ditch Lining		Underground Drains Lin.Ft.	Water Surf. Eliminated Acres	Total Man Hours
				Lin.Ft.	Cu.Yds.		Sq.Ft.	Lin.Ft.			
Alabama	4	3.0	200	11,194	4,424	75	---	---	---	5.0	12,044
Arkansas	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Illinois	2	5.78	7,160	1,560	184	13	---	---	---	7.8	2,576
Indiana	1	.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	16
Kentucky	2	---	---	500	615	16	---	---	---	---	2,764
Mississippi	3	.77	---	5,270	918	2,043	---	---	---	1.55	4,170
Missouri	1	.04	1,380	1,200	180	---	---	---	---	---	1,589
North Carolina	4	54.6	20,118	17,386	5,374	2,736	---	---	---	26.0	23,313
Oklahoma	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,090
Puerto Rico	2	3.48	1,800	1,000	3,319	---	---	---	---	---	20,361
South Carolina	15	109.82	102,205	19,040	331	100	---	---	---	69.58	51,742
Total	37	177.79	132,063	57,150	15,345	4,983	---	---	---	109.93	120,742
July 1 - December 31, 1942											
Alabama	---	16.95	3,800	34,652	21,882	1,175	---	---	---	26.1	67,935
Arkansas	---	10.6	---	140	---	152	---	---	---	---	3,661
Illinois	---	13.0	8,815	1,940	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,020
Indiana	---	0.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	16
Kentucky	---	2.3	---	2,750	1,687	24	---	---	---	---	8,689
Mississippi	---	0.8	---	5,270	918	2,043	---	---	---	1.55	4,170
Missouri	---	0.04	1,380	1,200	180	---	---	---	---	---	1,589
North Carolina	---	294.28	790,102	104,194	21,039	10,887	---	---	---	141.75	127,147
Oklahoma	---	---	1,105	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,146
Puerto Rico	---	4.4	2,600	1,600	121,727	133	---	---	---	---	22,007
South Carolina	---	128.02	114,266	21,780	5,913	336	---	---	---	67.85	64,246
Total	---	470.69	922,068	151,746	173,530	14,800	---	---	---	247.55	307,626

8,125 man days of labor for larviciding each breeding season. Table III shows the progress of major drainage projects in December and presents cumulative figures on major drainage work from July 1 to December 31.

Thirteen major drainage project proposals from nine states, totaling \$153,803.00, were reviewed and approved this month. These December proposals brought the grand total of major drainage project proposals reviewed by the Headquarters Office to 58, with total costs estimated at \$965,323. By the end of January, major drainage operations will have progressed sufficiently to permit presentation of a detailed picture of field activities.

The use of dynamite in major drainage is increasing. In December, this office purchased 18,350 pounds of dynamite, totaling \$2,064.00 for use on projects in Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. The comparatively lower cost of dynamiting, especially the reduction in man power, recommends its more general use wherever conditions are favorable.

Major drainage projects now operating under W. P. A. will soon close, following the Presidential order terminating the Work Projects Administration on or shortly after February 1, 1943. At a joint conference in Atlanta, Georgia, attended by representatives of the W. P. A., the Fourth Service Command, and Headquarters office of MCWA, an agreement was reached whereby the Army would take over all malaria control activities conducted by W. P. A. inside military establishments while the Malaria Control in War Areas program would assume responsibility for continuation of such projects outside military establishments which can be approved under established policy.

Equipment - Lists of equipment needed for the 1943 larvicidal season were prepared and steps are being taken to procure these items. It was not possible last year to anticipate all equipment needs early enough to obtain field deliveries in time to meet all operational schedules. Priority restrictions severely delayed production on items requiring critical materials. An early start on next year's needs should prevent recurrence of similar troubles.

Each state participating in the Malaria Control in War Areas program has been requested to inform the Headquarters Office of all W. P. A. projects operating within its boundaries, together with a list of any equipment owned by the W. P. A. Efforts will be made to transfer available construction equipment which may be needed to this program.

In compliance with the requirements of the Office of Defense Transportation it has recently been necessary to secure a Master Certificate of War Necessity and in addition, a Fleet Unit Certificate of War Necessity covering the operation of each MCWA truck. The Fleet Unit Certificates have been distributed to the various trucks.

Changes in the system of gasoline rationing required new gasoline ration books for all Malaria Control in War Areas vehicles - "T" books for trucks and "C" books for passenger cars including station wagons. Since the Master Certificate of War Necessity for trucks is issued to the Headquarters office, all "T" ration books are secured by the Headquarters Office and distributed to the various State and District Offices.

Automotive equipment reports to the Office of Defense Transportation and the Office of Price Administration necessitate a Daily Car and Truck record for each vehicle. These reports include daily use of vehicle, miles travelled, passengers and equipment handled and related data. This requirement has added an additional heavy burden to project operation.

Approximately 500 vehicles (cars, trucks and station wagons) are now in use by Malaria Control in War Areas.

Personnel and Payroll - During the first six months of the Fiscal Year 1943, the number of employees on the program of Malaria Control in War Areas increased from about 2,600 on July 1 to 3,750 at the end of September and then declined to about 3,400 by the end of the calendar year. Turnover in personnel has been rapid; two people have been hired for every one still working.

In this period the establishment of an overtime pay bill by Congress, Victory tax deductions and War Bond deductions have changed the standard payroll forms and procedures considerably and have increased the work load on the administrative sections of both the State and Headquarters offices.

Approximately 2,500 employees of the Malaria Control in War Areas program are obtaining War Bonds through the payroll deduction plan. All records relating to the purchase of bonds are maintained by the Headquarters Office and the bonds are distributed through this office.

Blood Survey - Thick film slides collected in the several states during the fall months are being examined in the Memphis laboratory. In December 3,647 slides were examined. During the month 6,638 slides were stained in Memphis and 13,118 were stained in the North Carolina State Laboratory and forwarded to Memphis for examination.

Plans have expanded for the study of the epidemiology of malaria in the regions touched by MCWA. A detailed plan to correlate the thick film survey findings with social, economic and environmental factors has been made.

Educational Program - In December, a visual education conference was held to consider the sources and quality of available film materials on malaria and other mosquito-borne diseases. A survey was made of motion pictures; showings were given of each picture and discussions held concerning its merits. Plans were projected for the organization of units of visual educational materials on malaria and yellow fever for use primarily in training new MCWA personnel, but it is expected that such materials may have broader use in health education. The plans are therefore being made to coordinate this work with that of the Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics.

Work was begun on a series of special reports dealing with medical subjects of importance in this program. The first of these will include: "Yellow Fever, with Special Reference to the Present Dangers in the United States", "Dengue Fever", and "Encephalomyelitis". These subjects will be treated particularly from the standpoint of their present menace in the United States and the relation of the MCWA program to them. A fourth subject is "The Measurement of Malaria in the United States, with Special Reference to the Use of Splenometry".

Aedes aegypti Control - As cooler weather almost eliminated outdoor Aedes aegypti breeding in Texas, the units in each area were instructed to place primary emphasis on locating and eliminating interior hold-over breeding places and large permanent "mother foci". Newspaper publicity preceded the beginning of interior inspections of residences, in order to acquaint the public with the purpose of the visits. At each station some time was devoted to giving the inspectors detailed instructions in larvae identification.

The Brownsville unit of the dengue-yellow fever control program was extended to San Benito, Texas to protect a new Civilian Air Patrol Base. In Houston the file index of abandoned cisterns was completed and work was begun on sealing or otherwise mosquito-proofing them. By December 31, one hundred cisterns had been sealed with 2500 pound test concrete at an average cost for materials of 35¢ per cistern.

Before the end of the month, in Galveston, complete records had been secured on over 600 cisterns preparatory to mosquito-proofing. During the Christmas holidays inspections of the interiors of all Galveston schools revealed at least one neglected water container breeding Aedes aegypti in each building. In one school seven such containers were found. A survey was made of Corpus Christi cotton warehouses to locate fire barrels. The locations of over 14,000 barrels were recorded for future treatment with phenothiazine to prevent mosquito breeding.

The December general breeding index at Key West, Florida remained about stationary near the 2.93% level reached in November. Reductions in most of the inspection zones were not reflected in the city-wide figure because of certain troublesome high sections of the city. Five new special zones have been added to the Miami, Florida control area. These included Miami Beach, the City of Opa Locka and the areas adjacent to the Miami Municipal Airport, the Pan American Airport and the Eastern Air Lines Airport.

The Selective Service called the second and last entomologist assigned to the Charleston, South Carolina area since August. Control work continued on a routine basis under direction of the chief supervisor.

Expenditures - About \$411,200. of Public Health Service funds were encumbered during December. The approximate amounts are as follows:

.01 Personal Services	\$364,062
.02 Travel	14,278
.03 Transportation	41
.04 Communication Services	1,173
.05 Rents and Utility Services	1,334
.07 Other Contractual Services	8,750
.08 Supplies and Materials	17,697
.09 Equipment	3,860
Total	<hr/> \$411,195

COMMUNITY EDUCATION FOR MALARIA CONTROL
A Supplementary Malaria Control in War Areas Program






Soon after the beginning of the Malaria Control in War Areas program in the spring of last year, it became obvious that complete protection of troops and war workers could not be achieved by the program in those instances where the people spend a considerable portion of their time in uncontrolled malarious areas. Evening walks through rural areas five to ten miles from camp are common. Military personnel and war workers sometimes reside singly or in small groups at some distance from protected zones. The necessity for finding some method of reducing the endemic malaria reservoir in these broader areas led to the development of a program for Community Education in Malaria Control.

Plans for an experimental program for the 1942 season were prepared in collaboration with the Chief of the Field Activities in Health Education Unit of the Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics. The plan adopted was presented to the State Health Officers of several states in a memorandum on May 30 for a program to go into effect two weeks later. Because of the necessary speed, the limitations of supervisory personnel and the experimental nature of the project, the program was limited to twenty-six counties in seven states.





Assistants in Health Education were employed for the counties where the program was undertaken - in most instances on the recommendation of the local Health Officer. The persons employed were principally school teachers who were unoccupied during the summer months. In selecting personnel, emphasis was placed upon a background of public relations and scientific training. The

RESULTS OF COMMUNITY EDUCATION PROGRAM - 1942

PEOPLE LEARNED ABOUT MALARIA

	MEETINGS	1,050
	ATTENDANCE 38,648	
	PERSONAL CONTACTS	10,487
	DISPLAYS AND EXHIBITS	83
	NEWS ARTICLES	362
	RADIO PROGRAMS	63

THEY DID SOMETHING ABOUT IT

	HOUSES SCREENED	468
	HOUSES - SCREENS REPAIRED	1,529
	PONDS OR DITCHES CLEANED	139
	PLACES SPRAYED, DUSTED, OR OILED	796

twenty-six persons employed assembled in Memphis on June 16 for a ten-day intensive training course in malaria and in Techniques of Community Education. They were acquainted with effective methods for working with individuals and groups in their own communities to the end that the people of the community will face and study their own problems and find ways to solve these problems themselves.

The educators returned to their communities with a well-balanced perspective regarding their own positions. The training they had received had convinced them that the subject was so broad that they could not possibly be experts after only two weeks exposure to it. They understood fully that their work would be directly under the County Health Officer in each instance and they would be members of his staff subject to his direction. They would have the advantage of continued advice and consultations from Health Education Supervisors. The administrative relationships of these health educators is indicated on the chart on the inside cover. The counties in which the program was conducted are shown on the map on the back cover.

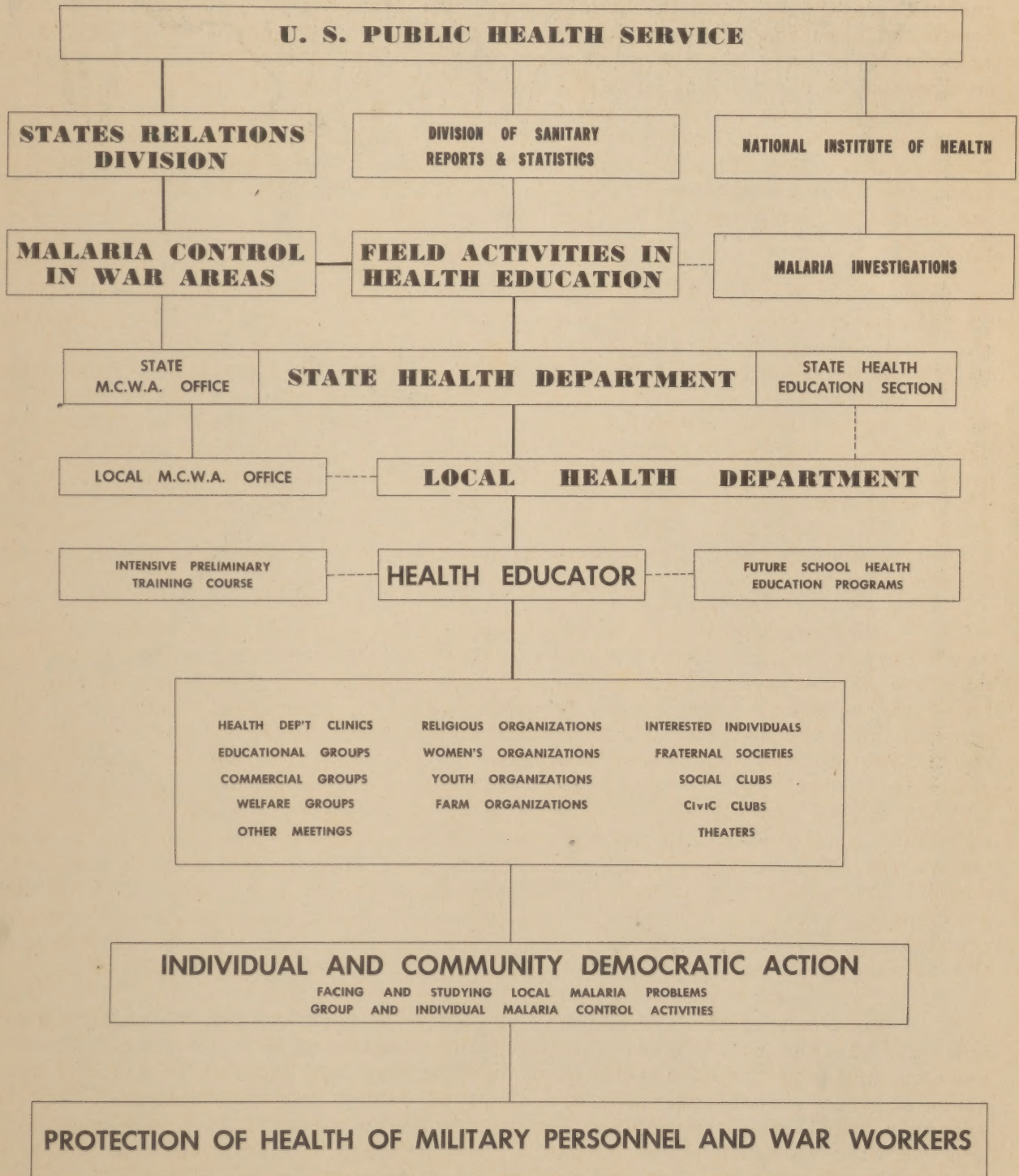
The results of the program justified the earlier hope that some definite and tangible results would be visible. A summary of the incompletely reported results appears in the table at the bottom of Page 7. The present low malaria rates and the inadequacy of the available methods for measuring malariousness make it impossible to state in terms of malaria incidence just how effective this supplemental educational program was in reducing the endemic malaria reservoir in war areas around which it operated. However, since the procedures which are being used in attacking the insect vector on the regular program are effective, it is safe to conclude that the results of this program, which achieved similar action in areas outside the one-mile control zones, will contribute materially to decreasing the opportunity for infection of war-connected personnel whose protection is the objective of the Malaria Control in War Areas program.

The significance of the contributions made by the educational program reach beyond the immediate observable effects. A firmer entrenchment of the position of the County Health Department; a greater spirit of cooperation between the school and the health department and the inevitable carry-over of the program into the schools by the teachers when they return to their regular work; the effect of this program on establishing comprehensive health education programs in several health departments and many school systems; the demonstration of what can be done in health education in counties with a small budget; the stimulation of people to face their own problems and do something about them themselves; the increased likelihood that local groups will continue malaria control programs after emergency funds are withdrawn; and the successful demonstration of democracy at work in the realm of communities facing their health problems, are contributions which in broad perspective may be as important as the direct contribution which has been made to malaria control efforts.

With one or two exceptions, the State and County health officials were not only pleased but enthusiastic with the results of this program. These results indicate the advisability of carrying on the program in all the war areas where malaria control projects are operated during the next season. The first season's small scale experiment having proved so successful, the educational program will be expanded to become a standard part of the attack on the malaria problem by the Malaria Control in War Areas program.

COMMUNITY EDUCATION FOR MALARIA CONTROL IN WAR AREAS

ORGANIZATION OF 1942 PROGRAM



U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

MALARIA CONTROL IN WAR AREAS

COUNTIES WHERE COMMUNITY EDUCATION PROGRAM WAS CONDUCTED DURING 1942

